



# Mr. Scott Pulford

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## Purpose / Agenda

### **Purpose**

• Provide industry with insight into ongoing challenges and changes across the Army Training Support System Enterprise (TSS E).

### Agenda

- TSS Program Banding Methodology UPDATE
- TADSS Quality Improvements
- Army Leadership Decision Making Forums and How They Fit Together UPDATE
- How Resources Flow to PEO STRI
- CAC-T "Wicked Problems"



# TSS Program Banding Methodology

#### What It Means

Army leadership from across the Training Support System (TSS) Enterprise continues to refine its prioritization methodology to define Requirements for each of the TSS programs funded by the Army G3.

This <u>Banding Methodology is used to allocate TT PEG funding</u> to programs.

Band 0 - Statutory / must fund TSS requirements.

Band 1 - Sustain TSS Services.

Band 2 – High Risk Products – part of prescribed training strategy and not fielded to a sufficient quantity (<60%) to support that strategy.

Band 3 – Moderate Risk Products – part of prescribed training strategy and not fielded to a sufficient quantity (60-80%) to support that strategy without alternative means to accomplish.

Band 4 and 5 – Programs progressively lower in priority with smaller percentages of the program plan resourced in the 15-19 POM.

#### **Competing Requirement –**

What the program requires to achieve ALL threshold and objective requirements

#### **Critical Requirement –**

What the program requires to achieve threshold KPP requirements

#### **Funded Requirement –**

What the program is resourced to achieve ICW priorities and banding



# TSS Program Banding Methodology

### Why You Care

The banding methodology will drive how much funding each program receives as a part of the POM process. Lower priority programs may only have sufficient funding to maintain a reduced level of government project team oversight for the effort.

Possible that lower band programs may not have funding to execute contract actions with industry.

Potential for impacts to contract solicitations.

### Way Ahead

The Fall Training General Officer Steering Committee (TGOSC) reviews the program banding annually and will make adjustments to program priorities that will inform funding decisions for Budget and POM years.

PEO leadership may conduct Configuration Steering Board reviews on programs to descope requirements to address affordability challenges.



## TADSS Quality Definition

#### What It Means

**Goal:** A clear definition by which to measure the TADSS's relevance, complexity, currency, and overhead to efficiently and effectively meet Commander Training needs.

- 1. Relevance (Suitability): The TADSS are relevant to latest training concepts and strategies. Do the TADSS's available allow Soldiers and Units to train to employ "the system's" full capabilities in an Operational Environment?
- **Complexity (Trainability)**: The TADSS are **easy to use** (e.g. minimum number of performance steps, uses automated feedback, doesn't require excessive memorization etc.). There is little to no unit training time required to prepare a TADSS for training, place into action, and is simple to maintain. The TADSS maximizes training skill retention and provides sufficient variance in scenarios or task presentation to build expertise over time.
- **Currency:** The TADSS reflect the capabilities of Soldier or Unit Equipment in such a way as to meet the training task and ensure "minimal" negative training transfer as a result of using the TADSS.
- Overhead (Sustainability, Reliability): The TADSS design minimizes fixed (other than unit manpower and facilities) and variable (expendable supplies) expenses required to plan, prepare, execute, and assess training. Minimum contractor support required.



## TADSS Quality Definition

### Why You Care

TSS Banding Methodology will drive program investment decision – Quantity Production vice Qualitative Improvements to fielded capabilities.

Quality improvements may create alternative contracting strategies and opportunities.

TRADOC is expressing a growing emphasis on reducing dependency on contractor support / operators and moving towards Soldier operators / Borrowed Military Manpower.

### Way Ahead

Programs will align future investment and contracting strategies IAW TRADOC priorities and overall banding methodology. There may be adjustments from year to year on those priorities.

Changes to Training Strategies, Force Structure and Weapon System configuration will all impact program investment plans for the future.



## Army Training Decision Points

#### What It Means

Senior Army Leadership uses multiple forums to make strategic decisions relative to programs, resources and priorities.

In FY13-14 the Army will continue it's review and refinement of proponent / Center of Excellence Training Strategies (TSSRs) and will balance those strategies against our TADSS portfolio to determine if adjustments are needed for:

> Location / allocation of TADSS Training capabilities those TADSS provide Overall quantity of TADSS required

Training Strategies on TADSS priorities TAA 14 and changes to Army Force Structure will impact overall requirements

Unit OPTEMPO at Home Station

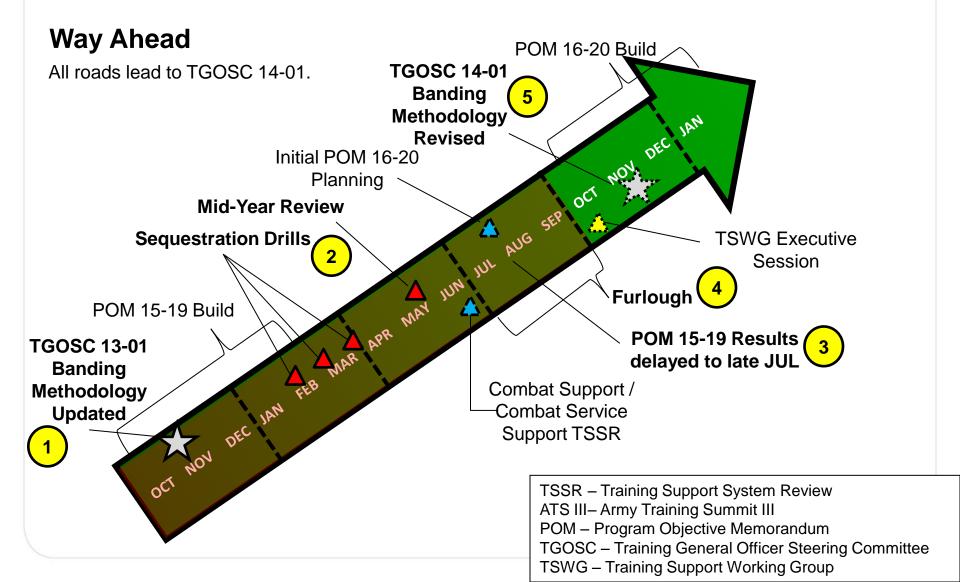
"Quality" Improvements to fielded enablers

### Why You Care

PEO STRI anticipates that the 1st QTR FY14 TGOSC will make adjustments to the Banding Methodology to account for the revised Training Strategies developed by the proponents. Strategies may drive increased TADSS utilization (prescriptive use) or additional capabilities required.



## **Army Training Decision Points**





### How Resources Flow

#### What It Means

PEO STRI receives funding from three primary sources: 1) DA G3 (Direct Mission Programs), 2) DA G8 / Other PEO's / PM's (Support Mission Programs), and 3) USASAC (Foreign Military Sales).

Army level decisions directly impact program and contracting strategies executed by PEO STRI PM's.

### Why You Care

Extended Continuing Resolution and Sequestration are going to impact FY14 and beyond.

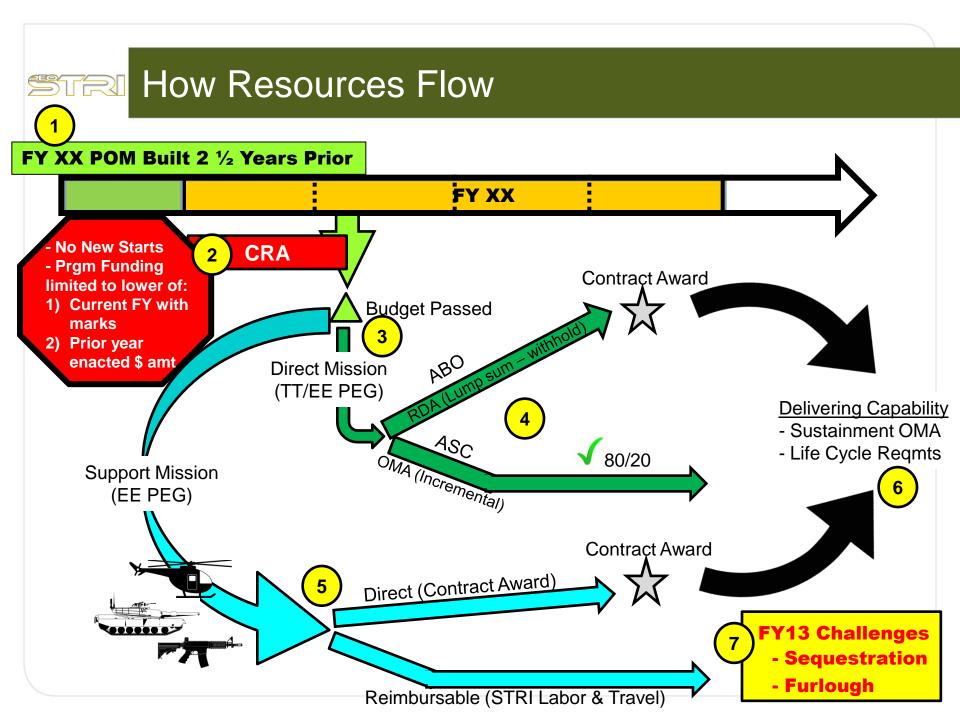
Timing of contract awards impacts the "vulnerability" of program dollars when viewed externally. Each Appropriation of funding has a "shelf life" along with OSD goals for execution.

> OMA – 1 Year Funding – Must be 80% obligated by start of 4<sup>th</sup> QTR RDTE – 2 Year Funding – Growing emphasis on disbursement of funds after contract award OPA – 3 Year Funding – OSD Goal is to be 80% Obligated by the end of year 1

### Way Ahead

CRA and Sequestration along with Mid-Year Reviews of Execution will create challenges for programs.

On 10 May PM's received their FY13 OPA funding. On 13 May PEO STRI received datacalls for FY13 Mid Year Review.





### CAC-T Wicked Problems

#### What It Means

CAC-T has identified several "Wicked Problems" that negatively impact Soldiers, Units and Commanders from achieving their training objectives. Two of these problems are of significant importance to the PEO:

- <u>Improvements to training scenario initialization (cost, schedule and complexity).</u> Several key training enablers require extensive preparation time, personnel and other resources to initialize a training event. The goal is to shorten / reduce those initialization resource demands.
- 2) Provide training solutions that readily integrate into the ITE or Blended training construct.
  - e.g. Provide capabilities that would allow an individual Squad to train in a complex, immersive environment while nested within a larger Brigade level event without the Squad becoming a training aide.

### Why You Care

PEO STRI views these capability enhancements as critical to supporting the Army's Training Strategy at both Home Station and Combat Training Centers.

Providing these types of capabilities would add value to future proposed solutions.

### Way Ahead

CAC-T and PEO STRI will continue to emphasize / prioritize solutions to these qualitative improvement challenges from our users.